नई सुविधा

उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवा निवृत्त न्यायाधीशों के संबंध में सेवा निवृत्ति पश्चात् फायदे 12-11-91

(ख) जहां तक दैनिक भत्ते का संबंध है अतिरिक्त व्यय को संगणित किया जाना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि यह सरकारी दौरों पर जाने वाले न्यायाधीशों की संख्या, वे दौरों पर कितनी बार जाते हैं, उनके रहने की अवधि और स्थान, आदि जैसी बातों पर निर्भर करेगा। जहां तक शेष सुविधाओं का संबंध है, उच्च न्यायालय/उच्चतम न्यायालय के रजिस्ट्रारों से परामर्श किए बिना ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े संगणित करना कठिन होगा, जिसमें पर्याप्त् विलंब हो सकता है। मोटे तौर पर तत्काल यह अनुमान किया जाता है कि निःशुल्क सुसज्जा पर एक करोड़ दस लाख रुपए और विद्युत और जल प्रभार तथा सेवानिवृत्ति पश्चात् फायदे पर 22 लाख रुपए प्रतिवर्ष अतिरिक्त व्यय होगा।

Share of lowest and top ten percent of households

585. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated share of lowest ten per cent of household in the total National Income in 1960, 1970, 1980 and in 1992;

(b) what is the manner in which it compares with the share of the top ten per cent of the household;

(c) what specific steps have so far been taken to reduce the disparities of income; and

(d) what is the manner in which the Eighth Five Year Plan is likely to address to this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The decile-wise distribution of National Income is not available.

(c) The State Governments have been implementing development schemes/programmes under the Five Year Plans to increase the income of the people. These include investment for the development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, irrigation, rural development and social services like education, health, etc. In addition, specific programmes for generation of employment, poverty alleviation etc., are being implemented. Central Government also extends assistance and grants in respect of such programmes.

(d) In addressing to the problem of disparities of income the Directional Paper for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992--97) envisages an accelerated expansion of employment opportunities with an aim to achieve near full employment by the turn of the century by adopting employment oriented growth strategy in the form of diversified agricultural activities, wasteland development, development of rural non-farm sector, rural infrastructure, small-scale industries, housing facilities and services, upgradation of technologies of self-employment in the traditional and unorganised sectors, emphasis on literacy and education, public health, supply of drinking water particularly in the rural areas and development of urban non-formal sector. Integrated programmes/schemes of area development for alleviation of poverty through increase in employment opportunities, land reforms and meeting the housing needs particularly of the poorest sections of the people are also being considered for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Disparity between per capita income of richest and poorest States

586. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the disparity between the per capita income of the richest State and the poorest State between 1970-71 and 1980-81, 1980-81 and 1990-91;